

Victoria Daily Times.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897.

No. 22.



We give you the best goods for the money. We carry a beautiful assortment of everything to be represented. We have what you want at any price.

Mitchell & Co.,
THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

e Temps.

These are the times for NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER ARRIVALS, many of which are worthy of immediate attention.

Coats, Caps, Jet Trimmings, Furs and Feather Trimmings, Brads and Ornaments, Feather Ruffles, Fur Ruffs, Veils and Veillets, Umbrellas, Trefousse Kid Gloves, Perrin Kid Gloves (plain and fancy backs), and a host of Dress Fabric Novelties to meet the requirements of up-to-date purchasers.

Readers of The Times will often profit by watching this space.

the Westside. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Direct Importers.

RECKED!

That is where we will be for the Klondyke if a move is not made to let the world know Victoria has an existence. With railroad terminals in other cities, Australian line of steamers passing by, Victoria can be side-tracked.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT THE
Dixi Ham and Bacon
is certified by Government Inspector to be free from disease.

Our Wine, made in Canada, absolute pure juice of the grape, 40 cts. a bottle.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters, in shell and tin, are reasonable.

H. Ross & Co.

THE FALL SEASON IS UPON US.

Weiler Bros.

studied the needs of their numerous patrons, and consequently feel that they can ample satisfaction.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WALL PAPER,
MATTINGS,
CURTAINS,
SILVERWARE,
HAT
O
OU
need?

PIANO LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
HANGING LAMPS,
BEDROOM LAMPS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, Etc.,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, Etc.

N. Hibben & Co.

No. 69 GOVERNMENT STREET

Are prepared to supply staple and fancy goods between now and the holidays at exceptionally low prices. Much of our stock has been purchased at 20 cents on the dollar. As a sample of what we are doing the following are a few of the many bargains to be obtained by a visit to our establishment:

and Editions of Such Works as: *We Two*, Aesop's Thrift, *Romola*, The Bondman, A Window in Swiss Family Robinson, Self-Help, Character, David Copperfield, and many others at 40c. each.

Also a Line of Boys' Books by Such Well-Known Authors as Ballantine, Coopers, Jules Verne, Bound in Cloth 50c. Henry's Books, in Clothing Binding 75c.

IMBER FOR SALE.

Get first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at \$4.00 per M. cash.

Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

BAKER & COLSTON
(LAWRENCE & CO.)
Wharf office, Belleville St.,
James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandra Coal. \$2.00 ton.
Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton.
First Quality Dry Cordwood. 3.25 cord

Fall weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gandy & Co., 407.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, corner Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PARTY who has the purse lost at the Colosseum Hotel had better return it or proceedings shall be taken. \$100 3t

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply Mrs. H. J. Scott, 27 Gorge Road. Oct 1-5t

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter for insurance office. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, F. M. R., Times office. Oct 1-2t

LITERARY AND MUSICAL RECITAL IN

Institute Hall on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, by Miss Lilian L. Armon, Recountress of Victoria (formerly of Toronto), assisted by Miss Jameson, soprano; Mrs. Chas. Miller, pianist (international gold medalist); Mr. J. G. Brown, baritone; Mr. Russell, accordionist. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at Lombard's Music Store. \$600

MELLOR'S MIXED PAINTS—Absolutely pure and full Imperial measure guaranteed. \$1.00 gallon. Mellor's paint-sellers same price. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Port street.

GOLF—A large and well assorted stock of golf clubs to be had at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 67 Johnson street. Oct 1-5t

LINSEED OIL 60c. per gallon in 4 gal. tins, guaranteed strictly pure. Windows, glass, washes and doors selling cheap at Mellor's. 76-78 Port street.

PURE WHITE LEAD \$6 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Dry colors in oil, varnishes and brushes at lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Port street.

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondyke and sportsmen, at J. Barnesley & Co., 119 Government street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Han. Goods & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 62.

EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR

of Mellor's Carriage Paint, ready mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paint your buggy while its cheap. Mellor, 76-78 Port street.

FROM HOLLAND—Just arrived—Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other bulbs—planted now. Rosemary, Ranunculus and Gloriosa, etc.—now. Bouquet fragrant violets, etc. for bouquets, chrysanthemums in pots, in bud, for indoor blooming, for sale, and wreaths made to order at Invertavish Nursey, Park Road. Sept 27-1w

SHORT NOTICE SALE.

AUCTION

SATURDAY, OCT. 2nd, AT 2 P.M.

At my salerooms, 133 Government street,

Desirable Furniture

AND EFFECTS, STOVES, ETC., ALSO TWO BICYCLES.

At commencement of sale I shall sell a Horse, Phaeton and Harness, and an Express Wagon. Oct 1-2t

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

COAL.

CITY COAL DEPOT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

We sell the best

Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton.

Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton.

Comox Lump, for furnaces, \$5 "

25¢ terms cash. Your order solicited.

W. WALKER,

Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd.

NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS KINCHAM & CO., Office cor. Port and Broad Streets, Telephone 222.

Double Screened Southfield Coal, \$5.00 per ton.

Double Screened New Wellington, 6.00 per ton.

Or 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city; weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

List of Those Who Will Represent the Victoria Associations.

The following will represent the Victoria Liberal Association at the convention to be held at New Westminster on the 8th inst.: Geo. Riley, W. G. Cameron, J. Taylor, F. Higgins, G. D. Scott, E. V. Bainbridge, W. Templeman, W. Smith, E. G. Birches, David Hart, W. J. Hanmer, Dr. Milne, W. J. Barnes, J. McMillan, W. Humphries, Geo. Webb, Archer Martin, J. T. Bethune, A. H. Sculfe, F. Rait, H. A. Mann, W. McKay, S. Jones, Thomas Barnes, R. Hall, Gordon Hunter, T. Brayshaw.

Here are the delegates from the Young Men's Liberal Club:

Col. Gregory, John Bell, Geo. Powell, Jno. Jardine, A. G. Howe, F. Walker, L. P. Duff, W. T. Hardaker, P. S. Lampman, C. A. Greig, R. L. Drury, W. H. Langley, W. J. Dwyer, John Nicholls, D. Cartmel, D. Stevens.

On Tuesday evening next, the 5th inst.,

a meeting of the delegates from both associations will be held at the Young Men's Liberal Club rooms, Adelphi building, 46, take into consideration matters bearing on the trip to New Westminster.

There is little insurance.

THE REVOLT IN GUATEMALA

Details Received by Steamer at San Francisco—The Capture of Quetzaltenango.

Dictator Barrios Carrying Matters With a High Hand—grave Accusations of Cruelty.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Church Dignitaries Troubled at His Holiness' Condition.

London, Oct. 1.—The Globe this afternoon hears that the Pope's weakness is increasing, and church dignitaries are afraid that he will not rally from the extreme weakness and exhaustion he now betrays.

HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR.

Asked to Meet the Destinies of Greater New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—As stated in these dispatches two days ago, Henry George will be nominated for mayor of Greater New York by the Democratic alliance tonight. He will accept the nomination and also the nomination of the party he preferred last week.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A West Point Mother Kills Herself and Family.

New York, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Caroline Reinhart, of West Point, N.Y., and her four children were found dead this morning in the West Shore Hotel, 42nd street and 11th ave., having been asphyxiated by gas. It is believed that the mother waited until the children were asleep, then closed all the apertures and turned on the gas from two jets.

SURPRISED THE BRITISH.

Party of Afghans Make a Daring Attack Near Peshawar.

Peshawar, Oct. 1.—The Afghans attacked a patrol of British Lancers near Fort Bars this morning. It was an unpleasant surprise to the British commanders to find that the enemy had ventured so close to Peshawar. Fort Bars is only a few miles distant from here.

Simla, Oct. 1.—The Amir of Afghanistan has ordered the arrest of any Afghans or Jirgahs appearing at Cabul.

LORD BERESFORD COMING.

One of the Best Known British Naval Officers Coming to Canada.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Lord Charles Beresford, one of the best known and most brilliant naval officers of Great Britain, has written to H. Wyckoff, a most active member of the Toronto Branch Naval League, expressing approval of the proposals of the Toronto organization, which are mainly to the effect that naval training ships should be established in this country, and indicating that he will shortly pay Canada a visit.

GERMANY BLAMED.

For Compelling Greece to Accept the Peace Conditions.

Athens, Oct. 1.—The contents of the white book presented to the chamber is now generally known. It confirms the statement that Germany threatened to withdraw from the concert of the powers in the event of Greece not accepting the peace conditions, and also confirms the statements made regarding the warning to Greece which the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, issued on May 30, relative to the internal situation in the country, declaring any attack upon the dynasty would threaten the very existence of Greece.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

New Steamship Line to Liverpool—Some Fatal Accidents.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—It is reported in steamship circles that there will be a new steamship line to Liverpool next season, and it is said that Elder, Dempster & Co. will run some of their vessels there as well as to Bristol.

Woodstock, Oct. 1.—Bush fires have been raging in Abrom swamp for some days.

Stratford, Oct. 1.—Premier Hardy and Hon. Geo. W. Ross addressed a public meeting here last night.

Trenton, Oct. 1.—A boy named Allan was caught in the machinery of Gilmore's mill and killed.

While driving to his home near the village of Kemble, Hugh Fletcher fell from his wagon and broke his neck.

Hamilton, Oct. 1.—John Murdoch, of Caledonia, was thrown from a wagon on the mountain top and was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital in a critical condition.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Captain Mirea, who commanded a detachment of Canadian voyageurs on the Northwest expedition in 1885, is now organizing a party to go to the Klondyke in the spring.

One hundred and fifty French Canadian laborers leave here to-morrow to work on the Crows' Nest Pass road.

Halifax, Sept. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here at noon to-day. At 3 o'clock he delivered a public address from the exhibition grand stand, which was listened to by at least 10,000 people.

CABLE FLASHES.

London, Oct. 1.—The Daily News says this morning that the fifth Venezuelan arbitrator will be an international lawyer of the highest reputation, whose name will be published in the course of a few days if he finally accepts the post.

Singapore, Oct. 1.—Earthquakes are reported to have shaken many places on the northeast coast of Borneo, and a new island has been thrown up near Mempak.

Jackets. Jackets. New styles at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates. Our prices make every dollar do double duty.

THE C.P.R. WIDE AWAKE

To Build Railway to Rossland Through China Creek Flat and Erect a Large Smelter.

Slocan District Also To Receive Attention—Aerial Tramways from Shipping Mines.

Montreal Star says that Vice-President Shaughnessy, in an interview with Mr. McArthur, president of the Rossland board of trade, states that the Canadian Pacific will proceed without delay to build a railway through China Creek flat into Rossland, and that capitalists closely identified with the Canadian Pacific have practically completed arrangements for the erection of a large smelter on the Columbia river, which will treat Rossland ores at as low a charge as possible, and that shipping mines will be connected by aerial tramways with the smelter. Each mine will have its own bin or bins for storing the different grades, thus the cost of getting ores from the mines to the point of transhipment will be reduced to a minimum.

The Slocan country will also receive the company's aid and assistance in a similar way. Aerial tramways will also be built from every shipping station to each of the large shipping mines there. The cost of carrying these ores to the shipping point will be so

BERING SEA COMMISSION

Hon. Don M. Dickinson Continues to Discuss Citizenship and Damages.

Other Numerous Authorities in the Question of Registry—The Claims Affected.

Halifax, Sept. 24.—Hon. Mr. Dickinson continued his argument before the Bering Sea claims commission yesterday. He contended that the commission was to determine whether or not any of the claimants were American citizens domiciled in Great Britain. The United States was willing to pay Great Britain damages, but it was unwilling to pay Great Britain money for United States citizens domiciled in Canada. The question as to the citizenship of certain claimants was not left to the commission to decide in the findings of fact, but was reserved to be determined by the commission.

Decided whether Bechtel, Frank, et al., were American citizens. The fact that they were under the British flag and held British registry was not material. The personal status and not the status of the ship was to determine the question as to the right of American citizens to invoke the aid of Great Britain to reclaim damages from the United States. The state of domicile cannot protect him against the state of original allegiance, unless he has become naturalized in the domiciled state. The laws regulating trade and commerce are binding on a citizen wherever he is—in the high seas or in a foreign country. The duty of obligation is imposed because of the right to invoke the protection of the country of domicile. No law is necessary to enforce that obligation. His obligation binds him to obey the sovereign power in return for protection afforded.

Mr. Dickinson reviewed the Laminae case, claiming that it was inapplicable to the present case, and was not binding authority. An interesting discussion took place between Mr. Dickinson and the commissioners as to the effect of this decision.

Dealing with the right of Great Britain to claim compensation on her own behalf, he said all such claims depend on the personal status of the person on whose behalf they are made. They were national claims only in the sense that the nation presented them. The question of whether or not the claimants were United States citizens was reserved in the Paris tribunal.

Mr. Dickinson then commenced to discuss the nationality of the ships. Even as between nations the law was not conclusive, only prima facie evidence. The registry of a ship was not even prima facie evidence of nationality. A Mr. Greville arbitration Great Britain had correctly stated the law that the registration, though in ordinary questions arising under municipal law was evidence of the status of the persons registered as owners, was not conclusive in a question arising between other parties, nor is it necessarily sufficient proof of the national character of the ship.

Mr. Dickinson cited numerous authorities in the question of registry, including Parson Kent, Greenleaf, Lord Palmerston and Lord Salisbury. He quoted from the British registry act in support of his proposition that the ship is not a British ship unless she is British owned in every one of her sixty-four interests, and the man registering the ship is not entitled to protection of the British flag unless she is British owned in every one of the sixty-four interests. Great Britain had argued that the registry of a ship was as conclusive as naturalization papers. In Spratt's case, however, naturalization was held to be a judgment of a court, and the secretary of state could not issue a decree of naturalization issued by a competent court of the United States.

In the Trent affair the United States had invaded the national dignity of Great Britain and apologized on demand of Great Britain as a breach of international law; but the suggestion was never dreamt of that Mason and Slidell, the United States citizens who were seized and imprisoned, would have any claim through Great Britain for damages from the United States.

He submitted that none of the persons owing original allegiance to the United States, domiciled or natural born, and domiciled in Great Britain can make reclamation to the United States for damages. The contention of the United States applied to the claims of the Grace Dolphin, Anna Beck, Hayward, Alfred Adams, Lily, Black Diamond, Carolean Pathfinder, Triumph, Onward and Favore, all of which were seized in 1886 and 1889 and owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States.

He contended that to entitle Great Britain to claim for these persons the burden was on her to establish at the outset (1) that at the time of the convention and of the presentation of the claim the claimant was under the protection of Great Britain as a citizen with a legal domicile there or not in the United States; (2) that at the time of the injury the person was under the protection of Great Britain as a citizen and domiciled within her dominions or not in the United States or was on board a ship as one of the officers of a crew, owned by a British subject in British territory or on the high seas. Both conditions must concur.

The commission adjourned at five o'clock.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, diarrhoea, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

"WE MUST USE GUNS."

Incendiary Speeches at the Labor Convention at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—A three days' session of the labor convention ended this afternoon in a climax of incendiary speeches. E. M. Bannister, of St. Louis, chairman of the convention, resigned the gavel to introduce a resolution advising strikers, in general, to arm themselves for resistance when necessary.

E. R. Cremon, of Idaho, was one of the most radical speakers. He said: "The time has come for radical measures. Every advance of the human race has been gained with guns, and we must use them."

M. J. McCarthy, of Chicago, opposed the resolution as a matter of policy, on the ground that it was not well to warn the public of their intentions.

E. M. Bannister, in speaking in defense of his resolution, said it was right, arms should be met with arms. A motion to lay the matter on the table was carried, after McCarthy's speech about its being poor policy.

Western delegates secured a free silver amendment to the platform.

For a time during the proceedings it looked as if an exchange of blows could not be averted. Dr. H. S. Taylor, one of Mayor Harrison's cabinet officials, was present as a delegate and wanted the privilege of speaking in regard to the platform which had been submitted by the convention. But the majority of the delegates, seemingly, did not wish the doctor to speak. The delegates expressed approval, however, when the doctor said: "I am highly gratified at the money plank in the platform."

The money plank calls for legal tender money to be issued direct by the government.

The doctor quickly followed this announcement with a plea to have the 16 to 1 idea put in the platform, to the exclusion of the money plank already reported.

The audience instantly turned against him and an uproar ensued which did not cease until the speaker sat down.

M. RALLI DEFEATED

New Græcian Ministry Voted Down on the Question of Peace With Turkey.

Germany Thought To Be Responsible for the Ills Which Now Afflict Greece.

Athens, Oct. 1.—The Boule (legislative assembly) met to-day to consider the peace treaty with Turkey and the political situation in general. The galleries were crowded and the proceedings were followed with the utmost interest.

M. Ralli, the premier, mounted the tribune, and after reviewing the events leading up to the signing of the peace conference in the government. He proposed a resolution to that effect. Amid great excitement the chamber defeated the resolution by a vote of 92 to 30.

The defeat precipitates a crisis. It is deemed impracticable for M. Ralli to remain in office with the cabinet as now constituted. The Delyannists are in a large majority in the chamber, and no cabinet could conduct public business without their approval.

London, Oct. 1.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: M. Ralli, when presenting to the chamber the preliminary treaty of peace, took strong exceptions to its terms, attributing to Germany all that had been done against Greece. He declared that he would not submit a resolution approving the treaty because it was executive, therefore, it did not require approval, and also because such a step would be contrary to the sovereign rights of the state and the crown.

M. Delyannis expressed his approval of this position, but blamed the government for again asking a vote of confidence, as this had already been accorded. Therefore, presuming that the government was actuated by other reasons, M. Delyannis said that he would withhold his support. The vote was then taken.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Increase in Land Sales—Rush of Immigration.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Canadian Pacific land sales for September show a highly satisfactory increase. The sales for the year will probably be the largest in the history of the company. Canada Northwest Land Company sales are also very large.

The Tribune says the statement made by W. W. Ogilvie, in a Montreal dispatch, that he is not in the grain combine is additional confirmation of the existence of such a combine.

Miss Mary Herchmer, the belle of Regina, and daughter of Commissioner Herchmer of the Northwest Mounted Police, was wedded at Regina barracks church last night to Mr. Q. C. Randall of Fort Steele, B.C. Bishop Grindale performed the ceremony. On leaving the church the members of the force and a crowd of people cheered the happy couple. The four dashing grays were unbuttoned from the carriage and the red coats dragged Mr. and Mrs. Randall to the home of Commissioner Herchmer.

Though the rush of immigration ceased some weeks ago the record for September has been very satisfactory, and in comparison with corresponding periods has been better than for many years. During the month several families reached here from Wales, also a number of men from Scotland and England, as well as many new settlers from the United States.

The reported sale of the Olive mine to an English syndicate is contradicted. Winnipeg bank clearings for the week were \$2,694,507, doubling the figures for the same week last year.

Torpid liver and constipation are surely

and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills.

They never gripe. They regulate

tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

Jacques was at the morgue looking for a lost friend. "Is there any sign by which you could identify him?" "Yes, he was deaf."—Le Monde Comique.

THE YUKON'S ADMINISTRATOR

Major Walsh in Winnipeg—He Does Not Minimize the Difficulties of the Trip.

Not Sure that He Can Get to Dawson City This Year, but Will Try.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Sept. 26.)

Major Walsh, administrator of the Yukon, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Ottawa. As soon as he could disengage himself from the large number of people who greeted him at the depot, he hailed a carriage and was driven to the Claremont, where he is now a much-sought-after guest. Last evening the major was waited upon by a representative of the Free Press, who made inquiries regarding his future plans. He was busy opening some correspondence, many of the letters being from ex-mountain policemen who had been in command in the Cypress Hills twenty-two years ago. "I am not yet sure," he said, "whether I will go to Dawson City this year, but I will try."

Insist Upon

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

The desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take,

easy to store, etc.

States citizens, and will be asked to recognize that they are on Canadian soil and subject to Canadian jurisdiction. You know some may overlook that important fact. But the food supply will, no doubt, be a problem before spring. I believe there will not be sufficient provisions in the country to provide for everyone in the region until the arrival of new supplies, and that is a serious problem which we will endeavor to successfully solve. But how? Oh, that is another thing. We may get in fresh supplies, or we may put all on short rations, but we cannot tell until after we get to Dawson City and the question stares us in the face. I was amused to read the details of the comforts we are to have on our journey. As for bedding, I have the same bags and the same class of blankets we used during my prairie life with the police."

ORIENTAL NEWS.

The Steamer Doric Arrives From Hong Kong and Yokohama.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—The steamer Doric arrived last evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama, September 1, bringing the following advices:

Reports from all parts of Japan indicate that the rice crop will exceed in quantity any yield during the past seventy years. The crop will be from 15 to 40 per cent. above the average.

The Shimpou says that the days of the Japanese cabinet are numbered, and ascribes as the principal reason the alleged fact that it is divided against itself.

To make next year's income equal to the contemplated expenditures it is proposed to raise 12,000,000 yen by increasing the rate of the sake tax and indicating all brewing of sake for domestic use, but to refrain from any other addition to the present weight of taxation. When the new tariff is put in force it will yield an additional revenue of 6,000,000 yen.

The Japan Red Cross Society has ordered two steamers from England for use as hospital ships in time of war and to be chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in time of peace.

The Nichi Nichi states that a large number of Koreans have arrived at Fukuoka and Kumamoto to wreak vengeance upon the Japanese who were implicated in the Seoul disturbance last year when the Korean Queen was killed. One of the Japanese in Fukuoka barely escaped with his life.

The Japan Railway Bureau has ordered twenty locomotives from the United States.

On the 5th inst. Otto Vaughan, an apprentice on board the United States steamer Olympia, fell through an open gratings while doing some work on the vessel, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after.

Yokohama, Tokio and Nberg districts were visited on the morning of September 9 by a severe typhoon, the first since 1883. Much damage was done on land and sea and a number of lives were lost. Shipping suffered greatly, the ships Cromartyshire and the bark Selkirkshire found each other. The ship Irene was stranded-broadside, but it is expected to float her, and the steamer Patricius narrowly escaped the fate of the Irene, bringing up within a few yards of the German cruiser. Five yachts capsized and sank, and thirty-five loaded lighters went down. Several people are reported missing. During the storm the main of the Yokohama waterworks burst, cutting more than 100,000 consumers off from their water supply. How long the famine will last is not stated.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaara Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists, feet a cure. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria, and Vancouver.

LED BY WOMEN.

Strikers Attack Working Coal Miners—Were Guarded By Deputies.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—Early to-day the miners in the employ of the Madison Coal Company, at Edwardsville, Ill., while going to work were attacked by strikers, led by 30 or more women sympathizers.

The strikers threw stones and red pepper and beat their opponents with clubs.

"S. O. S." McAllister had his skull crushed, and numerous others were cut and bruised. The miners fought as best they could with their tin dinner pails, and were finally allowed to go to work.

After the attack the strikers and women formed in line and marched

**WE GIVE LIFE TO OUR INDURATED FIBREWARE
BY ENDOWING IT WITH A RUGGED CONSTITUTION, TO ITS SOUND BODY WE ADD HANDSOME APPEARANCE
CROCKETT FOR THESE TUBS PAILS PANS ETC.
THE E B EDDY CO LIMITED
HULL CANADA.**

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

Is always brim full of Bright and Spicy News. Only \$1.50 per year in advan-

through the streets of Edwardsville, shouting and singing. No arrests were made.

The strikers, more than 300 with the women, far outnumbered the workers, who were guarded by a force of deputy sheriffs on the way to the mine.

T. W. McLane, a deputy sheriff, in escorting the posse, was disarmed and dragged to one side, where a crowd of strikers beat him until he was almost unconscious.

Though heavily armed, the sheriff's officers took their drubbing without making any attempt to use them. They were outnumbered ten to one, but they fought with their fists. Had a shot been fired the consequences would have been fearful, as the strikers were frenzied.

WANTS

WANTED immediately, respectable nurse girl. Apply to K. this office, sep 10-12

WANTED—To rent, Calligraph typewriter Must be in good condition. Address "Calligraph," this office, sep 10-12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—High grade wheel in good running order. Apply Hamilton Powder Co., 50% Wharf street.

\$700 WILL PURCHASE 15 acres of well located land on Vashon Island, near Drew Harbor, at south end; house, barn and chicken house; 5 acres cultivated and fenced, and 10 acres pasture; rear partly timbered and partly heavy timber of considerable value; 150 fruit trees on land, and many quantity of small fruits which yield great crops. Apply to Alex. Phillip, Auctioneer, Steveston.

sep 28-1 w

FOR SALE—Farm, comprising about 45 acres, on Esquimalt Lagoon, fronting Royal Roads. For full particulars apply to 23 Johnson street. sep 16-18

FOR SALE—Share for sale in all B. C. mines at lowest quotations; houses and vacant lots in all parts of the city; farms in all parts of the province. A. W. More & Co., 56 Government street.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Continuation of the Evidence Before
the Commission in Session
at Nanaimo.

Interesting Points Brought Out in the
Examination by Commissioner
Bothwell and Mr. Pooley.

William Morgan, sworn—I reside at Northfield at the present time. My claim is for what I bought—for the mineral under land contained in the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company, dated June, 1880, lot 62 in the Nanaimo District, V.I., for \$105, subject to the reservations already referred to. I bought from Bruno Mellado. I purchased from Mellado in September, 1882.

I believe the grant from him to me was by bill of sale in writing. The document I produced is the one from Mr. Mellado, dated 20th of September, 1882. A map was put in drawn by Mr. R. George. The land adjoining the Indian reserve. The bill of sale is for the land referred to and conveyed by the E. & N. Railway Company. I bought the land in the bill of sale with a partner named John Davis. He threw his part up, and I stuck to the part next to the Indian reserve containing 100 acres, and the part I stuck to is the land described in the deed by the E. & N. Railway Company. Mellado told me he went on the land in 1870. Mellado is at the Union collieries now. I do not know of my own knowledge that Mellado applied for this land except that I went to Mr. Marshall Bray, and he showed me the documents that he had from Mellado, and he transferred them to me. I did not see them when I purchased the property. I went to Mr. Bigy and showed him this bill of sale. He looked at it. I supposed he read it. He did not say anything to me. Mellado's wife was with me. She had a power of attorney from her husband, as he was absent. We both went to the government office. Mr. Bray was there. She said that they had sold to me, and he took some papers and transferred them to me. I saw the papers. I did not read them. I know that they referred to the place, because Mr. Bray said it was no use making out any other papers, but to transfer Mellado's papers to my name. After that I made preparations to take possession. I went on the land in 1882 and John Davis went and lived there. I did not go to live there till 1882, but used to go to live there and look after the estate. I made improvements from the time Davis went on it until the present time. When I purchased the property there was a reserve on it. The land was reserved for railway purposes. But I could not be positive if I first learned that it was reserved when there was a talk about a settlement bill. I never read the bill—no more than what I read in the newspapers. That was in 1884, I believe. I'm not positive. I got a certificate of pre-emption record in '84 or '85. I am not certain. I had to find two men to prove that I had made improvements to the amount of \$300, and then I got the certificate of improvement—that was in '84 or '85, shortly after I got my pre-emption record. The improvements were on the land at the time. I got the pre-emption record and Mr. Bray was supposed to know that I was going on the land at the time he saw the bill of sale. Mr. Bray did not say anything to me that I am aware of at the time I applied for my pre-emption record. He did not say that I would only get the surface rights. The first time that I learned that I would only get the surface rights was when I got the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company. I had paid for the land before I got the deed. When I paid for the land I supposed that I was paying for all above or under it. When I got the deed I read it over twice, and I could hardly believe my own eyes that they could give such a deed. I objected because I thought I was robbed of all the minerals that I thought I ought to get. I had no other objection to it. I made no protest to the company, as I had spoken to other people and they said the deeds were all alike, and it was useless to object about mining. I paid part of the money to Mr. Bray and part to Mr. Shaw. I paid Mr. Bray half of the amount at the time the land was thrown open on the market. Mr. Bray gave me a receipt. I had to give all the receipts back to the railway company before I could get the deed. I paid the balance of the money to Mr. Shaw, the agent of the E. & N. Railway Company. He gave me a receipt for the money and it was handed over with the rest. I don't remember what the receipt contained. I had no knowledge that I would only get the surface rights when I saw my deed. The land was surveyed at the time I went on it. I sent to Mr. Trutch, the railway land commissioner, and asked him if Mr. R. George's survey would stand, but he never answered my letter. The railway company sent a surveyor and had it surveyed, and charged me \$20 for the survey, but they never gave me a copy of the survey. A map is attached to my deed. When the squatters called a meeting we signed a petition and sent it to the Hon. Thomas White. I think I don't remember if it was before or after I got my deed. The signature on the petition to the Marquis of ... is mine, and the last time in ... when Patterson went to Ottawa, subscribed with the rest to send him, went to make an application for the mineral rights for himself and others. There was no result from the protest. I still claim the mineral right under and that I now hold.

Mr. Pooley—I stated in my examination that I only heard by rumor however that those lands were reserved in the railway belt until I got on, and that is so. After hearing

the rumor I did not go to Mr. Bray to inquire. I paid Mr. Bray the money without asking him whether I would get the mineral or not. When I bought the improvements from Mellado I did not buy the land by the bill of sale. I did buy Mellado's right to the land. I supposed Mr. Mellado's interest in that land was a squatter's interest, and sent a petition to the Marquis of ... in 1882. The squatters had a meeting and sent a petition to Hon. T. White. I don't know if it was in 1883 or 1887. These petitions were sent on account of the rumor that we had heard that we would not get the minerals with our land. I saw Mr. Bray in 1884 and got a certificate of pre-emption. I do not own any other land around Nanaimo or anywhere else.

By the Commissioner—There are 105 acres in the land that was conveyed to me by the E. & N. Railway. There are 320 acres of land in the conveyance to Davis and me from Mellado. The land conveyed to me by the E. & N. Railway Company is part of those 320 acres. Davis and I did buy Mellado's right for the whole 320 acres, and to the improvements on it we bought these in partnership with the right Mellado had in the land and improvements. Davis and I bought. I know that in the bill of sale from Mellado that he sold me his squatter's right, and after that we would have no other claim on it. I don't know if he had any right from the government. I simply bought his squatter's right as far as he might have. The company has never interfered in the land yet. I do not live on it at present. It is rented. It is rented to Geo. Bevickloway. He pays me rent for the land. He has been living on it for about three years. He is using it for a farm. When Davis left I lived on the 105 acres. He abandoned it. It was his loss. Davis and I dissolved partnership. I kept about half of the land after Davis left. Another party preempted the piece that Davis left. It was on the 105 acres that I kept that we lived on. We never lived on the part abandoned.

Mr. Ann McDonald, sworn—I reside in Cranberry district. It will be nineteen years on Christmas day since we went to Cedar district. Michael Halloran owned the property. The seed is from the E. & N. Railway Company to Anne Rowan. The land was located eleven years ago. I have lived on it nineteen years next Christmas. I live upon the land in question to-day. It was a mistake when I said eleven years ago—it was twenty years ago. We had men working for us then. I know the district, but not the lot. It will be in the order of the court. The 50 acres is not declared to be the Halloran property in the affidavit, but it is part of the original Halloran property. I don't know if Halloran ever assigned this property to his wife. There was no will. As far as I know the property belongs to the Halloran estate. I made out the affidavit for the purpose of taking out the order. At that time all papers had been left with me and the receipt for payment to the E. & N. Railway Company. When I first came into office Halloran had the land mostly under cultivation. I don't know if he was long on the land, but he was cultivating it. I know that he was a long time at Cranberry hotel, and when Mrs. McDonald says that the hotel occupies both properties I must deny it. I ran the line running north and south. I don't know anything about the other one. I have searched in the office to see if there were any poor applications to the land and I cannot find any.

By Mr. Posley—I have no book in which there would be an entry of any verbal application. There is no such book. There are no applications of squatters upon the land except informal applications in the shape of letters, but there are none in connection with the Halloran property. I made the affidavit which led to the issuing of the order of the court to grant the land to Mrs. Rowan. I did it at Mrs. Rowan's request. I don't remember him telling me that the company claimed the minerals with the land. I knew that the minerals were reserved on the island railway lands. I think Mrs. Rowan has seen the deed. I told her that it was there, subject to the further order of the court. She asked me to have it registered. I can't say whether she complained or not about the reservation of the minerals. I could not say whether Halloran was one of the old squatters or not, but by the date of his record I would suppose that he was.

By the Commissioner—if Mr. Halloran had made an application prior to 1884 it should have been filed, but these applications were informal and they were not taken care of. There might have been such an application. They should be here, not with Mr. Gore. They were all thrown in an old drawer and may have been destroyed.

The day of the sale shall be a day to be named by the Collector in the said advertisement not earlier than thirty-one days nor later than three months after the first publication in two daily newspapers of such law, exclusive of the day of such publication, and such day shall take place at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at 12 o'clock noon: Provided, always, that if the Collector shall from any cause whatever be unable to effect service of any notice of sale, in the manner herein directed or to effect substituted service as directed by any such Judge, he may postpone the sale of the property or parcel of land in respect of which he is so unable to effect such service, from time to time, and shall give notice of such adjourned sale by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, or he may withdraw the said property or parcel of land from the sale, and in either case shall proceed with the sale of the remaining lands or improvements or real property in the manner herein directed.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidders appear, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the lands or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall, in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the Collector fails at such sale, or any adjournment thereof, to sell any such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale or adjournment thereof adjourn the sale until a day to be publicly named by him not earlier than one

month thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was adver-

tised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property previously offered for sale for any sum he can realize.

Provided—that in event of the price offered for any property or parcel of land at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such property or parcel of land, the Collector shall have power, if he thinks fit so to do, to purchase such property or parcel of land in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money due, the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of the arrears in the proceeds to the Clerk of the Corporation and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sum collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1887."

Passed the Municipal Council the 20th day of September, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize the Sale of Lands
Within the City of Victoria
Upon Which Taxes Have Been
Due and in Arrears for Two
Years.

Whereas, it is expedient that all lands or improvements on real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria upon which Municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list of the duplicates of all the lands or improvements of which the taxes have not been paid, and the provisions of this by-law to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector as an administrative of the estate of Mr. Halloran instead of as it is. The deed was made to Anne Rowan by order of the court. The 50 acres is not declared to be the Halloran property in the affidavit, but it is part of the original Halloran property. I don't know if Halloran ever assigned this property to his wife. There was no will. As far as I know the property belongs to the Halloran estate. I made out the affidavit for the purpose of taking out the order. At that time all papers had been left with me and the receipt for payment to the E. & N. Railway Company. When I first came into office Halloran had the land mostly under cultivation. I don't know if he was long on the land, but he was cultivating it. I know that he was a long time at Cranberry hotel, and when Mrs. McDonald says that the hotel occupies both properties I must deny it. I ran the line running north and south. I don't know anything about the other one. I have searched in the office to see if there were any poor applications to the land and I cannot find any.

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The day of the sale shall be a day to be named by the Collector in the said advertisement not earlier than thirty-one days nor later than three months after the first publication in two daily newspapers of such law, exclusive of the day of such publication, and such day shall take place at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at 12 o'clock noon: Provided, always, that if the Collector shall from any cause whatever be unable to effect service of any notice of sale, in the manner herein directed or to effect substituted service as directed by any such Judge, he may postpone the sale of the property or parcel of land in respect of which he is so unable to effect such service, from time to time, and shall give notice of such adjourned sale by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, or he may withdraw the said property or parcel of land from the sale, and in either case shall proceed with the sale of the remaining lands or improvements or real property in the manner herein directed.

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\$204,604 is on public works, railways and canals.

The highly appreciative article on Sir Oliver Mowat and the Hon. David Mills, which we copy from the Vancouver News-Advertiser, is all the stronger and more flattering, because it was written by a Conservative editor.

WHO DOES THE OUTFITTING?

The Times is in receipt of the following communication. In this instance we will omit the name of the writer, but merchants interested can see the document by applying at the Times office. Our object in printing it will be apparent, we trust, to the merchants who do not advertise. During the past two or three months we have sent copies of our paper to hundreds of individual inquirers, but excepting for the editorials and locals and the advertisement of the citizens' committee, there was not a great deal to show that Victoria was the best place to outfit. Here is the letter and enclosure, name only being omitted:

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 27, 1897.
Dear Sir:—Will you kindly hand the enclosed list of goods to the leading merchant. I anticipate a trip to Alaska and wish to obtain prices. By so doing you will greatly oblige. Yours very truly,

COPY FOR CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE MADE IN AT THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED "EDITOR TIMES."

MR. OGILVIE ON THE CLONDYKE.

In the interesting and absolutely authentic interview with the highest authority in the world upon all matters relating to the Clondyke (Mr. William Ogilvie), which we have the pleasure of presenting to the readers of the Times to-day, there is one statement which should delight all Victorians. That is Mr. Ogilvie's remark respecting the permanency of the gold fields situated in British territory on the Yukon. The statement at once effectually disposes of the prediction that the Clondyke gold fields would " peter out" in a few months, or years, at most. The opinion is that of a man who knows more about the country than anybody living; who has patiently investigated and explored the region in question; whose bona fides is unimpeachable, and whose scientific knowledge of the subject makes him one of its highest authorities. Mr. Ogilvie informed our reporter that one hundred claims on Bonanza and forty on Edorado will yield, before they are exhausted, something like \$90,000,000. But in addition to those a vast unexplored region awaits the hardy miner, and Mr. Ogilvie fully expects that equally rich returns may be looked for from it. He estimates that the greater portion of work will be done within the next ten years; but, says he, there is every indication that placer mining will be carried on, presumably on a high-paying basis, for at least twenty years. And all this, be it remembered, without touching the quartz mining, which is sure to succeed the hydraulic operations. In brief, Victoria, by rising to this golden opportunity and displaying now, when the time is ripe for vigorous action, that energy and enterprise which are absolutely essential to a city's very existence in these bustling modern days of competition, can become the almost undisputed depot of supply for an immense region, which from 1898 onward is bound to be very populous. There is no reason why Victoria should not outrun Seattle and other interior cities in supplying everything required by the Clondyke miners. With such a prize in view, Victoria should put forth every effort to secure that trade which by right belongs to it, but which the wideawake and pushful American is now fattening upon. It is worth a million dollars to Victoria to put on this spurt now. With the positive assurance of Mr. Ogilvie that the riches of the Clondyke have not been overestimated (although, as in everything upon which the super-imaginative American journalist lays his hands, much absurd exaggeration has crept into the reports); with such authoritative assurance, we repeat, Victoria will have only itself to blame if this dripping roast goes "bolus bolus" on to Seattle's capacious plate. Victoria's uprightness is Seattle's opportunity.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

The average citizen does not give much attention to the financial affairs of his country, and cares very little about the relative standing of the debt and credit sides of the national account. Nevertheless, it is well to remind him now and again of his liabilities. The total gross debt of Canada at the last of June, 1897, was \$332,388,832 and the assets \$71,097,056, making the total net debt \$261,291,776. Since then the statement to the end of August has been published. It shows the total gross debt at \$332,017,456 and the assets at \$72,487,747, making the total net debt \$260,129,799. From this it will be seen that while there is an increase of \$228,624 in the total net debt, there is an expansion of \$1,390,691 in the assets, making a decrease of \$1,162,067 in the total net debt. The statement published represents only the receipts and payments which had passed through the books of the finance department up to the last day of the month. The changes in the gross debt are an increase of \$5,805 in liabilities payable in Canada, and one of \$332,052 in the miscellaneous and banking accounts, with a reduction of \$32,140 in bank circulation redemption fund, one of \$22,056 in savings banks, one of \$48,563 in trust funds, and one of \$254 in province accounts. The increase in assets is in miscellaneous and banking accounts \$1,200,120, and in province accounts \$571. Compared with August, 1896, there is an increase of \$9,70,140 in the total gross debt, and one of \$1,792,442 in assets, making an increase of \$4,547,703 in the total net debt. Of this increase \$1,500,000 is in Dominion notes, which bear no interest, and \$1,823,912 in savings banks. The expenditure on capital account for the two months is \$304,828, an increase of \$208,404 over the same period last year, of which

Gentlemen.—A party expects to start from here about the middle of February next for Alaska, and I desire to obtain from you the very best prices you can give us on the following list of goods. I will also let you know what kind of material and if you will kindly send me a list of such goods, giving brands and prices you will probably hear from me soon. Yours truly,

1000 lbs. bacon, 2,400 lbs. flour, 200 lbs. dr. peaches, 200 lbs. dr. apples, 200 lbs. apricots, 200 lbs. pitted prunes, 200 lbs. corn, 50 lbs. tea, 250 lbs. sugar, 1,200 lbs. beans, 700 lbs. oatmeal, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. rice, 50 lbs. baking powder, 50 lbs. yeast, 50 lbs. soda, 1 dozen boxes matches, 8 clothes bags, 40 yards mosquito netting, 2 dozen suits heavy woolens underwear, 8 heavy mackinaw coats, 16 pairs heavy mackinaw pants, 4 dozen heavy woolen socks, 3 dozen heavy woolen mitts, 16 pairs leather gloves, 16 heavy overshirts, 16 pairs heavy mackinaw rubber boots, 8 pairs shoes, 8 pairs needles, thread and wax, 16 pairs black silk, 1 dozen towels, 16 pairs overalls, 8 sets of clothing, 16 rubber blankets, 8 sleeping bags, 8 pairs feet hoods, 8 heavy rubber overalls.

The address will be given to any Victoria merchant who will promise to answer the letter. Naturally we think the firms that advertise ought to have first choice.

THE C.P.R. AND HEINZE.

The Rossland Miner professes to have information that leads it to the conclusion that the C.P.R. Co. purpose absorbing the Kaslo & Slocan and Columbia & Western railways, the only two independent all-Canadian lines, apart from the E. & N. R., in British Columbia. Keeping in mind the fact that the Miner is believed to be owned by Mr. Heinze, who owns the Columbia & Western, the vigorous attack of our Rossland contemporary upon the C.P.R. is significant of a cleavage of considerable import between the great and little railway magnates. At Ottawa last session when a disgraceful attempt at character-selling had almost succeeded in tying up the Coast-Kootenay project for an indefinite period, the chief lobbyist for the Columbia & Western admitted that there was a conditional agreement between his company and the C.P.R. Company. What has since happened to bring these companies into antagonism is not known, and may not be known until at next session of parliament the demands of the railway promoters are submitted, with becoming modesty, of course, to the government. In the meantime the following from the organ of Mr. Heinze is indicative that the old alliance has been terminated:

The Miner is informed on very reliable authority—no less than one of Canada's most prominent financiers—that the Canadian Pacific railway is preparing arbitrarily to absorb the Kaslo & Slocan and the Columbia & Western railways, and thus monopolize the traffic of southeastern and southern British Columbia as effectually as it does the Northwest Territories. Not only are those two small lines to be crushed out of existence, but an attempt, so it is said, will be made to acquire or make useless their charters for extensions of their systems—the Columbia & Western into the Boundary country, and the Kaslo & Slocan into the Lardo-Duncan district.

On behalf of everyone financially interested in the Kootenay the Miner vigorously protests against such a monstrous monopoly. If this unholy scheme is successful, the prosperity of the Kootenays and South Yale district will experience a flight impossible to estimate. It must not be. It is immediately necessary for those who control the public affairs of the Dominion to say it shall not be.

The present position of the Kaslo & Slocan and Columbia & Western railways is fairly safe and they are in a good position to hold their own against C.P.R. encroachments, but it is questionable whether they can succeed in obtaining reasonable and necessary federal assistance for the extension of their systems with an army of C.P.R. lobbyists to contend against them at Ottawa. In view of this it is particularly necessary that the Dominion cabinet ministers give the matter the most careful attention.

The announcement in the dispatch from Montreal, published to-day, that the C.P.R. would build a branch line into Rossland, and that capitalists connected with the C.P.R. would erect a smelter on the Columbia river, probably supply the cause for the Miner's perturbation. We sincerely hope the report is true. Rossland needs better railway

facilities and more smelters. If the C.P.R. is instrumental in providing them, and will pull down the freight and smelter charges to a point that will permit of the mining of the vast bodies of low grade ores in that camp at a profit, the C.P.R. will be doing the greatest possible service to the people of Kootenay. Rossland is too important a centre to be at the mercy of one railway and one smelter.

DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

When William T. Spookinder Stead, the versatile phenomenon of "Review of Reviews," and, more recently, chief emotional and sentimental engineer of the most amusing journalistic raillery, "Borderland," came to Chicago some years ago with his little sociological microscope unlimbered to look into his American cousins' eyes for mirth and beams, he found one that struck him as the worst of the lot. That one was the departmental store. Upon the trail of Marshall Field, the chief Chicago singer in this respect, Mr. Stead set out foot-and-wrote a good many strong things in condemnation. Things that were too sadly true; things that astounded the public and roused them to a lively sense of damage to the community brought by those so-called universal providers. Many Canadians have imagined that the evil was wholly confined to the overgrown cities of the United States and of Europe, but a well-written and comprehensive brochure which has just come to hand from Toronto ought to dispel, effectually, such dreams. In the words of the fence-corner philosopher, Bardwell's Store, "we have it, an' we has it bad." The pamphlet, which is couched in vigorous language, points out how the departmental stores are paralyzing business not only in the towns and cities, but even in the villages and hamlets of Ontario. The bulk of business in departmental stores

is scattered there. From news brought by the Cox is seen that no preference was made in allowing the Japanese schooners to go within ten miles of the islands, for Captain Baker, of the Pioneer, told them when they spoke him in August last that he had been ordered by a Russian man-of-war and told that Canadian vessels would be allowed the same privilege. None of the Canadian vessels save the Pioneer were, however, it, the thirty mile limit. Captain Baker, when taking of the matter to the crew of the Cox, said he felt so rattled at the time that he did not think of asking the Russian captain to give him a permit in writing, although he was very sorry afterwards that he had not.

The schooner Geneva, although most unlucky on the Japan coast, is top liner of the Copper Islands fleet, she having secured a catch of 300 skins. The Geneva and Mermaid said that they were going to remain at the islands until the end of September.

The sealing schooner Vera, which returned from her sealing cruise in Behring sea yesterday, brings news which goes to show that unless some change is made in the sealing regulations the sealers will never again be able to make anything like a good catch. The seals have this season, instead of being found on the west southwest and east of the islands, as in former years, changed their position to the north northwest and northeast of the islands. Here the water is very clear, rendering it very difficult for the sealers to get at them with spears. While they were in their former location it was easier to get at them, for the water is much more murky there. The only way in which a good catch can now be made, since the migration of the seals to the northwest, is by the use of shotguns, and, as is known, this is not allowed.

The weather this season has also been too good for sealing. There were plenty of lowering days, but few days that could be considered as good sealing days.

The story told by the American cruisers who boarded them, the seals were abandoning St. George and St. Paul Islands in numbers and migrating to Walrus and Otter islands, two smaller islands to the northwest. They had

THE OBJECT.

The Liberal Convention to be held at New Westminster on 8th October has been called "for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Liberal Party throughout the Province and discussing any matters affecting Liberal interests."

says the pamphlet, "is conducted by child labor and poorly-paid young men and women. Living salaries are paid only to heads of departments." There can be no doubt as to the truth of these statements. The brochure goes on to say that the Ontario legislature has been aroused in the matter: the premier of the province has admitted that the subject is a serious one; a bill has been framed and will be introduced next session aiming at curtailment of the monopolistic advantages enjoyed by those gigantic commercial octopus; and, lastly, the public are beginning to show a deep interest in the matter. All of which is extremely gratifying to those who desire the greatest good to the greatest number. While we in British Columbia have not felt the deleterious effects of departmental stores to the extent that the Ontario people have, it must be confessed that our merchants have a good deal to complain of in regard to the baneful mail-order habit. Unfortunately the habit is spreading to an alarming degree here and, of course, to the very serious detriment of business in Victoria. We shall, therefore, watch with interest the progress of the agitation in this matter in the east; for we do not know how soon a similar awakening may be required in our own province.

SEPTEMBER STATISTICS.

A Busy Month in Police Circles—Whisky Responsible for Increase.

Last month was a busy one in police circles, as the following statistics will show, a large proportion of the cases dealt with being directly or indirectly traceable to the influx to the city of Indians returning from their summer's work on the Fraser or in the hop fields of Washington:

Assault, 7; arson, 1; assaulting police, 1; infraction of city by-laws, 11; drink, 15; obtaining goods by false pretences 1; Indians in possession of intoxicants, 4; infraction of public morals by-law, 4; stealing, 6; supplying Indians with intoxicants, 1; unsound mind, 9; vagrancy, 5; cutting and wounding, 1.

From the City Free Library there were lent out during the month of September 13,916 books, of these 977 were to ladies and 935 to gentlemen. The greatest number issued in one day was 127. The average number per day was 76. Forty-seven new members have entered their names on the library register; 26 ladies and 21 gentlemen. There have been added to the library shelves during the month "A Renowned Idiot"; "Witch of Prague," by Marion Crawford; "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by R. L. Stevenson; "Life of Richelleen," by W. Ratson; and "Journals of B. C. Legislative Assembly, 1897, Vol. 20.

The Carlotta G. Cox, which has been

SEALS MIGRATING

Changing Their Position From the Southward To the Northward.

Now in Clear Water and Difficult to Approach—The Drowning Accident.

Seals Taken With a Brand on Which New Fur Was Growing.

The sealing schooner Vera, which returned from her sealing cruise in Behring sea yesterday, brings news which goes to show that unless some change is made in the sealing regulations the sealers will never again be able to make anything like a good catch. The seals have this season, instead of being found on the west southwest and east of the islands, as in former years, changed their position to the north northwest and northeast of the islands. Here the water is very clear, rendering it very difficult for the sealers to get at them with spears. While they were in their former location it was easier to get at them, for the water is much more murky there. The only way in which a good catch can now be made, since the migration of the seals to the northwest, is by the use of shotguns, and, as is known, this is not allowed.

The story told by the American cruisers who boarded them, the seals were abandoning St. George and St. Paul Islands in numbers and migrating to Walrus and Otter islands, two smaller islands to the northwest. They had

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AUCTION ROOM.

M JONES

Auctioneer
Commission Agent

ST. COR. PANDORA

ARM STOCK AND
E A U T C H E E R .

Whom will be given attention. Con-

Motors, 20, loan on

men bought for each to

JONES, Auctioneer.

IES,
PIONEER, APPRAISER
MISSION MERCHANT

Victoria.

THEATRE

ANCE ONLY.

ing, October 4.

Heart of
Chicago.Special Scenery,
Mechanical Devices,
Electrical Effects.
Cause of the Great Fire.The Marvelous
Approaching Train

Introducing a splen-

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the platform.

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AND STOUT

Breweries Lager.

Victoria, B.C.

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YOUR
Song-BirdsRequire a good quality of
Bird Seed. We have it.

BOWES' DRUG STORE,

100 Government St., near Cor. Yates.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in
a Condensed Form.

Moulders' tools at 80 Douglas st.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society
met to-night.Call and inspect our new goods at
The Sterling, 88 Yates street.Oysters in any quantity—Eastern
and natives—at the New England Restau-

rants.

The right place to get the right dress
goods at the right prices is at the Lans-down House, 88 Yates street. John
Partridge, prop.During the month of September 12
couples have been joined in the bonds
of matrimony; 24 have died, and 22
births have been recorded.SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee
famous, on draught, 5¢ per glass,
at the Bank Exchange, the
coziest, cleanest, coolest and cheapest
restaurant in the city.The British Columbia Board of
Trade will hold its quarterly general
meeting on Friday, Oct. 15th. No
notice of any new business to be brought
before the meeting should be submitted
to the secretary at once.The annual tea meeting in connection
with the Centennial Methodist
church will take place on Tuesday even-

ing next, not on Thursday, as inadvert-

ently missated in the Times last even-

At two o'clock this afternoon a bus
left the post office conveying a number
of Victorians to St. Luke's church, Cedar
Hill, where the Harvest Home fea-

tivities of that congregation were held.

The church was prettily decorated with
fruit, grain and flowers. The services
will be repeated on Sunday evening.The funeral of Gustave Lester, infant
child of Mr. and Mrs. Gerank of
Quebec street, took place yesterday after-

noon. Rev. Father Nicolas officiated.

The child died on Monday last at
the residence of his grandmother while
both of the bereaved parents were visit-

ing San Francisco.

The "Badminton," late Major House, Van-

couver, Under management of H. B. Stratton.

The Garrison Quadrille Club will
hold their first dance of the season at
the R.M.A. barracks. The officers who
will direct the affairs of the club for
the remaining season are: Color Sergt. J. E.
Phillips, R.M.A., president; Gunner W.
E. Goldsack, R.M.A., secretary; Gunner
E. W. Lyons, R.M.A., M.C., treasurer;
Corporal Thos. H. Burke, R.M.A.; Bom-
bardier J. P. Brennan, R.M.A.; Gunner
R. Llewellyn, R.M.A.; Sapper Fred
Townsend, R.E.; Sapper F. Truscott,
R.E., committee.The customs returns for the month
just past, as can be seen from the ap-pended list, show that the general trade
of the city is flourishing. The official re-

turns for September are:

RECEIPTS.	VALUES.
Duty collected.....	\$2,022
Total.....	8,920
Other revenue.....	3,100
Total.....	8,020
VALUES.	
Imports—Dutiable.....	\$172,060
Free.....	21,320
Total.....	836,480
Exports—Products of Canada.....	\$229,636
Not products of Canada.....	5,008
Total.....	820,636

The exports from the Victoria con-

sular district to the United States dur-

ing the month of September, as shown

by the invoice book at the United

States consulate, were as follows:

Drugs..... \$ 1,615.20

Fruit, berries and similar..... 2,877

Gold, bullion..... 90,901.95

Indian curios..... 2,003.55

Liquors..... 2,120.38

Returned American goods..... 2,070.44

Yellow metal..... 230.60

Miscellaneous..... 51.00

Total..... \$127,751.01

Total for same quarter in 1896..... 153,317.50

Decrease..... \$ 25,466.55

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDERS

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

success of the affair, should also be
acknowledged.—LIPTON'S TEAS for sale at James-
son's, 33 Fort street.—The finest and most popular sauce
in the world—Yorkshire Relish.

—New goods arriving daily; very lat-

est, at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Winter jackets for ladies and chil-
dren at the White House. Full stock
now received.—New dress goods and silks arriving
at The Sterling, 88 Yates.—A special business meeting of the
W.C.T.U. was held this afternoon in
Temperance Hall, Pandora street.—The investigation into the charges
laid against Captain Collister, inspector
of bulls, will be continued on Monday
next.—Through the Evening Times the la-
dies have found out that Partridge, 88
Yates street, is selling all his millinery
at prices seldom heard of in this city.—The V. & S. railway announce that
commencing on October 3rd the Sunday
morning train will leave at 7 a.m. instead
of 8 a.m. as at present.—The investigation into the charges
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Some Article on
famous Ontario Liberal
Leader.

An Equally Fair Admission of the Ability and Capacity of Hon. David Mills.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser, Sept. 28.)

The change in the personnel of the Dominion cabinet caused by the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat of the portfolio of justice, to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, is a matter of more general interest, than is usually connected with such rearrangements of the members of the cabinet, caused by the retirement or death of some of them.

Sir Oliver Mowat has held high political offices for a longer period than any Canadian now living and in public life. The only prominent Canadian public man, who has approached Sir Oliver in this respect was the great Conservative chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald, and the present minister of justice has excelled even his record, whether in actual length of service in high offices of state or for the uniformity and uninterruptedness which have attended his appeals for popular support. Indeed, Sir Oliver's career, as a prime minister stands unique in the annals of any self-governing community in the British Empire.

Practically with his resignation of the ministry of justice Sir Oliver Mowat will retire from the political field, whether federal or provincial, and a name so familiar will be missed from the records of the fierce and wordy constitutional and political struggles in which it has for so long and so frequently been found. Exactly two-score years have passed since Sir Oliver entered the Canadian assembly in 1877; it is the same space of time, lacking one year, since he first became a minister of the crown as provincial secretary in the Brown-Dorion administration; a quarter of a century has elapsed since he became premier of Ontario and for twenty-four years he was the constitutional ruler of the premier province of the Dominion, only leaving that honorable position to become the head of one of the most important departments in the federal administration. Now he again leaves that to accept the most dignified position which he can occupy in his native province and to fittingly close upon a long and honorable public career in the gubernatorial chair of Ontario.

While we are opposed to many of the principles of the great political party to which Sir Oliver Mowat has consistently adhered, we have never hesitated to express our recognition of the many qualities of heart and head which he possesses. An uncompromising defender of provincial rights, Sir Oliver has always been noted for his sturdy Canadianism. Jealous of any encroachment from outside on the rights and privileges conferred by the British North America Act on the Dominion, he has ever been a stalwart supporter of the British connection and an advocate of the integrity of the Empire. While not calling himself a Liberal-Conservative, he may most certainly be described as a conservative Liberal. Bold, yet prudent; shrewd and sagacious, but cautious and wary, he for more than twenty years kept his forces compact, maintained discipline in his party's ranks and time after time led them to victory over his political opponents. Even those who differed from his policy, or disliked his methods, were forced to admit that the former was acceptable to a large majority of the electorate and that the latter accomplished admirably the ends which they were designed to achieve. Such uninterrupted and long continued success gave him a prestige which in itself contributed in no small degree to new victories and led his followers to believe that "the little premier" was invincible and might, if he so chose, lead his forces until confronted by that great conqueror before whom all human power and skill must go down. In no part of the Dominion is party spirit or political rancor more bitter or party issues more clearly defined than in Ontario, and the fact that Sir Oliver left the provincial arena with the respect of the best men of both parties and that Conservatives are now outspoken in their approval of his elevation to his new and dignified office is the best testimony which can be given to the character and ability of one of Canada's foremost sons.

Since the Liberal party is in power and it follows under the operation of our system of party government that the high offices of state must be filled by men affiliated to the dominant party, we think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not have selected a successor to Sir Oliver Mowat as minister of justice who would be considered by Conservatives as better qualified for the position than the Hon. David Mills. An "advanced Liberal"—as he has called himself—he is regarded generally as an honorable and capable member of the old-time school of Liberals as distinguished from the unscrupulous and motley crowd who are now endeavoring to use the party as a means to their own aggrandizement and under its cloak to gain personal ends, which in their naked individuality would be hopelessly beyond their reach. It is a common rumor that Sir Oliver Mowat only retired from the cabinet on the condition that Mr. Mills should be his successor and while such a demand, if formally made, was really an encroachment on the rights and prerogative of the premier, his fellow-Canadians will forgive what his loyal followers would say was the first—as it will probably be the last—instance of Sir Oliver taking an unconstitutional step, since its object was to place the portfolio of justice in the custody of one fitted both by his character, ability and training to properly fulfil the duties connected with it.

Although an uncompromising Liberal and a strong party man, Mr. Mills' career has shown that his natural disposition would lend him rather to engage in the discussion of grave problems of state than to take part in the vulgar

brawls and wordy wrangles of everyday political warfare. In fact, his speeches were somewhat in the nature of caviare to the common herd and they have not failed on more than one occasion to intimate that he was talking over their heads. This sentiment was sometimes apparent when he addressed the house of commons and refined and elaborated his arguments, perhaps, a keen critic might say, to the elimination of that robustness with which a more direct and compact style might have clothed them.

Perhaps, in the more dignified Upper Chamber, with the added authority which his new rank will confer upon him, Mr. Mills' style of speaking and elaborate arguments will find alike more congenial surroundings and greater appreciation than they had in another place.

In one particular Mr. Mills stands almost alone as regards the members of either house of parliament. That is in the attention he has given to imperial affairs and their discussion from the position of a writer and reviewer. Unlike the case in regard to not a few members of both houses of the imperial parliament, we know of no member of the Dominion parliament, besides Mr. Mills, who has been a publicist on great questions of imperial policy or statecraft. On more than one occasion we have referred in these columns to articles on such topics which have come from Mr. Mills' pen and in all of them we have seen something which has given us the views which he held. While the notice of claim and narrators on the form "Registration of Provincial Voters," which Sir Oliver has issued, is kept on this list for two months before it can be put on the register of voters. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1870, Sec. 1.)

Every qualified person should without delay apply to the collector of voters in his electoral district to be put on the list of persons claiming to vote, as any name sent in is kept on this list for two months before it can be put on the register of voters. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1870, Sec. 1.)

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

Vancouver Shocked at the Carving of a Corpse—Opening of the Chilliwack Fair.

Lacrosse at New Westminster To-Morrow—Exhibition Notes—Gossip of Nelson.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30.—The nerves of sensitive citizens received a severe shock a short time ago in the announcement that Alfred Peterson, attracted by a strong smell in the rear premises of McAlpine's drug store, had peered through a window and seen a man badly mortally disfigured, lying in a box. The newspapers insisted upon an investigation being made by the authorities, but nothing was done, probably owing to certain explanations made by prominent parties interested. Newspaper reporters then took matters up in the interest of the public, who clamored for an explanation. After a long and persistent search a reporter ascertained that the Swedish deportee named unknown, without friends, became mortified, fell into a ditch with a few inches of water in it, face downward, and was drowned. The body was taken to prominent undertakers. Some young men studying medicine bartered for the corpse and took it to the drug store mentioned for scientific purposes. When Peterson's curiosity discovered their plans, the body suddenly disappeared, adding fresh sensational interest to the case. It appears that students cut their subject up in small pieces and committed the remains to the waters of Burrard Inlet. The undertaker is to be asked to disclose the name of the poor, friendless Swede who was put to such strange use.

Vancouver, Sept. 30.—At noon today word reached the office of the general superintendent of the C.P.R. of an accident to a freight train eastbound near a structure known as White's Creek bridge, about 12 miles west of North Bend. Information later to hand this afternoon shows that the boiler of engine No. 354, which was hauling the freight special, exploded. A brakeman named George Elson, of Vernon, late of Port Moody, who was riding on the engine, was thrown over the embankment and sustained injuries through the effects of which he has since died. The engineer and fireman were slightly scalded. The damage of property was confined to the partial destruction of the engine, the wreck of which was promptly removed to North Bend. No other interruption to traffic resulted. The cause of the explosion is unknown at present. General Master Mechanic Cross proceeded to the scene of the accident by to-day's north bound express to hold an investigation.

Under engagement by the British Columbia legislature, Prof. T. F. Paterson has arrived in the province for the purpose of instructing the farmers in practical agriculture, dairying, etc. He left Vancouver last night for the Chilliwack fair, where he will meet and confer with Mr. Turner, the minister of agriculture.

A man named D. Morrissey has been arrested on a charge of attempting to burn down the Atlantic restaurant.

As Hawman, of the Vancouver lacrosse team, is laid up from a vicious kick received from a hostile Westminster player, and McGuire has gone east, their absence will very materially weaken the team to play the final match for the championship.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, the well known barrister of this city, was married at Watford, Ont., on September 21, to Miss Josephine Irene Downie, second daughter of Rev. J. Downie, rector of Watford, and niece of Mr. Wm. Downie, superintendent of the Pacific division of the C.P.R. Mr. Cowan was attended by Doctor Octavius Weld, also of Vancouver, B. C., and the bride by her younger sister, Miss Henrietta Downie. Rev. F. E. Howett, of St. George's church, Hamilton, assisted by the father of the bride, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. J. W. Downie, of Butte, Mont.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Inquiries have been made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Joseph Butts, late of Pouch Cove, Newfoundland, and who was fishing on the north arm of the Fraser river about three years ago. He is requested to communicate with Mr. George Adams, wholesale and retail grocer, of this city.

The lacrosse match between the Vancouver and Westminster teams, to settle the championship for the year 1897, will be played at Queen's park, in this city on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 2nd. This match will be a very hot one, as both teams will do their utmost to win. This match, being the match of the season, should attract a large crowd of both Westminster and Vancouver people.

Mr. T. J. Trapp, who had the misfortune to break some of his ribs a short time ago, is progressing very favorably, and hopes to be well enough to attend the exhibition next week, although he will not be sufficiently recovered to play the active part he has always taken in the annual exhibition.

Entries are coming in very rapidly for the fair, and will doubtless exceed any previous year. Entries for live stock and fruit have already exceeded those of last year.

The Vancouver senior lacrosse team will play the Westminster team for prize trophies during exhibition week. Arrangements are being made for a grand ball on Friday evening in the Drill Hall after the presentation of the prizes.

CHILLIWACK.

Chilliwack, Sept. 30.—The Chilliwack fair was opened this afternoon. Although the weather was very inclement, the attendance was good and the number of entries was unusually large, there being over 2,000 exhibits in all. Premier Turner attended the fair, but did not speak, the speech of the day being delivered by Lieutenant-Governor D'Orville, who formally opened the exhibition. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present to witness such an excellent display of the products of the land, and re-

ferred very hopefully to the future of agriculture in British Columbia. The premier attended the farmers' banquet this evening, and delivered a long and very interesting address, in which numerous questions of the day of interest to farmers were touched upon.

GRAND FORES.

Grand Forks, Sept. 26.—Tom Parkinson, of the Pathfinder property, on Pathfinder mountain, was an arrival in the city yesterday. He brought with him samples of high grade ore from a new strike, which is about 230 feet northeast of the old workings. At this point the vein was opened by two cuts across the lead about 80 feet apart; one of 14 feet and the other of 33 feet. The mine is one of promise.

Leonard Norris, assistant commissioner of lands and works, accompanied by Gold Commissioner Lambly, arrived in town yesterday for the purpose of considering certain applications for water rights in this section. There were three applications from the Greenwood Waterworks Company to divert water from Copper Creek, Boundary Creek, and Boundary falls, which are being considered. H. S. Black, of Greenwood, assisted by H. S. Cayley, of this place, appearing on behalf of the above applicants. The application of the Cascade Development Company is also being considered. A. C. Galt, barrister, of Rossland, appearing for the applicants, while Mr. L. A. Johnson, of Greenwood, appearing on behalf of interested opposing parties.

It is expected that the commission will sit through with their business by to-morrow evening.

At the regular session of the city council, held last Friday afternoon, Jas. Addison was appointed city treasurer in the place of ex-City Treasurer Richard McLaren, resigned.

At the last session of the council it was unanimously decided to abolish the free convey on and after Oct. 1st next. This free convey was put on in the first place with the understanding that the customs authorities would abolish it almost immediately, which they have not done.

Contractor Davies, of Rossland, was a passenger on last Thursday's stage from Marcus. Mr. Davies came here for the purpose of putting in a bid for the establishment of a waterworks and electric lighting system in Grand Forks. It is altogether likely that this contract will be let immediately, and that this place will have a good water system and be well lighted before Christmas.

NELSON.

Nelson, Sept. 28.—At the meeting of the city council to-night a rather sharp letter was received from Joshua Davies, manager of the Nelson Land & Improvement Company. He stated that he had received no reply to a former communication, and would give the council seven days to reply to this one. Should they fail to reply he would take measures to protect the interests of his company. He claimed that the city was trespassing upon property owned by him and were infringing upon the company's right to the waters of Anderson creek. Briefly, he asked if the city was prepared to recognize the rights of the company. The consensus of opinion at the meeting was that the company had no legal rights to the waters of Anderson creek, and if it be there was no record of it. In regard to trespassing upon private land, Mayor Houston thought it was understood that Mr. Davies would wait until the completion of the reservoir and flume to see how much land the city wanted, as this could not be determined by any maps which could be produced. It was determined, however, to correspond with Mr. Davies to see if terms could not be agreed upon.

A communication from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, which gave the city right of way for the flume across its tracks, was received.

Ex-City Engineer W. Hodgins sent in an account for \$306.66, alleged to be due him for four and one-third months' services as city engineer, from April 19 to August 31. During the time of service no salary was set and Mr. Hodgins thinks \$200 a month sufficient compensation. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

J. R. Cameron has been appointed official liquidator of the Nelson Sawmill Company. His bond was fixed at \$2,500.

Practice Economy

in buying medicine as in other matters, it is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

ROOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

"After all, old age isn't the worst thing on record." "Why isn't it?" After a man gets past a certain stage of his life his children get discouraged and quit picking him up on grammar.—Chicago Record.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to lie in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of the grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlin's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therewith, he concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic, and the result was a permanent and speedy cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Liberty town, Maryland. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

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ferred very hopefully to the future of agriculture in British Columbia. The premier attended the farmers' banquet this evening, and delivered a long and very interesting address, in which numerous questions of the day of interest to farmers were touched upon.

Trouble Anticipated With Argentina and Peru.

Valparaiso, Chile, Sept. 30.—Despite

denials, the rumor is persistently circulated in Valparaiso on the authority of

those who are presumably in a position

to know, that Chile is on the eve of a

serious international trouble with Argen-

tina and Peru.

It is stated here that Argentina, Per-

u and Bolivia have been secretly negotiat-

ing a treaty, which, it is believed, is hosti-

le to Chile. It is also asserted that

Chilean diplomats, hearing of the nego-

cations against Chile, made certain re-

presentations to Bolivia, which resulted

in that country withdrawing from the

proposed agreement. The Chilean navy

has been placed under secret orders, and

is ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Chile is also holding her troops in readi-

ness.

The newspapers here on apparently

good authority formally declare the ru-

mers of an impending conflict completely

groundless.

But the news comes from Santiago

that La Leis, the leading organ of

the Chilean radical press, which has

thus far always been well informed, an-

nounces that the rumor has a color of

truth. In its next edition La Leis will

publish details of the negotiations be-

tween Argentina and Peru, looking to a

short time.

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mas.

Fifteen minutes later a second stage, a

regular four-horse vehicle, came along

and the driver was called upon to halt.

The robbers, not deeming the attempt

of the driver to pull up fast enough, shot

one of the leaders, and killed one of the

pole horses, frightening the other two

animals to such an extent that they

dragged the heavy coach and their dead

companions for several hundred yards.

Meantime, the robbers fired another shot

with a rifle into the hood of the stage,

evidently for the purpose of frightening

the occupants. A bullet struck one of

the male passengers in the arm and passed

on inside to another man who sat

beside him. The only other passenger, a

woman, escaped injury.

The trio were also compelled to hand

over their effects, consisting of about

\$100. The robbers then disappeared into

the brush, but emerged a few hundred

yards distant and held up a third car

riage, which was drawn by two horses

and contained two men and a woman also. After relieving the passengers and the driver of their purses the robbers again decamped with the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box, which, however, contained nothing of value.

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evidently for the purpose of frightening

the occupants. A bullet struck one of

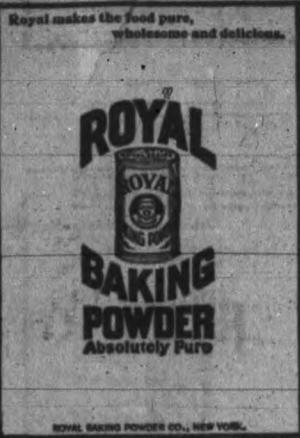
the male passengers in the arm and passed

on inside to another man who sat

beside him. The only other passenger, a

woman, escaped injury.

The trio were also compelled to hand



CLONDYKE OGILVIE

The Dominion Surveyor's Return to Civilization After Two Years in the Yukon.

Some Exaggerations Corrected—Duty Before Self-interest an Oglivian Characteristic.

"I have been credited with or accused of having given interviews which I have never given," said Dominion Surveyor William Ogilvie yesterday. "The only interviews I have given were at St. Michaels, and each one was dictated by me, and after being written out by the reporter was read over to me and corrected, if correction was needed."

All this in regard to certain statements appearing in some of the American papers alleged to be on the authority of Mr. Ogilvie. Some of the figures given in regard to his estimate of the probable yield of gold of the Yukon country have been entirely wrong, and hence Mr. Ogilvie is desirous of taking such precautions as will ensure a correct report of what he says. He believes that one hundred claims on Bonanza and forty on El Dorado will yield in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000 before they are exhausted.

In addition to this there is a vast, unexplored region from which returns almost as great may be looked for, and Mr. Ogilvie estimates that while the greater portion of the work will be done within the next 10 years, there is every indication that placer work will be continued for at least twenty years, and this without any attention being paid to the quartz mining, which, it is certain, will follow the hydraulic operations. On Hunker creek good prospects have been discovered, and, indeed, to listen to Mr. Ogilvie's remarks about the Klondyke region, and to note the tone of confidence with which he speaks, having in mind the fact that what he does not know about the country is not worth knowing, the listener is fain to be convinced that even the reports which have seemed highly colored may prove to fall short of the actual truth.

As to the condition of affairs at Dawson City, Mr. Ogilvie says that there is a sufficiency of supplies for 4,000 people, but if the number who get in by way of the passes amounts to more than enough to "stand off" those who are making their way out via St. Michaels, there is every likelihood of privation existing. Every additional mouth to feed over 4,000 will accentuate that privation, and the idea of relieving the people at Dawson by sending in supplies by dog train via the Yukon was ridiculed by Mr. Ogilvie. But perhaps the suggestion made by some particularly sanguine American that special engines should be constructed to run over the frozen river came in for the largest share of ridicule. "Why," continued Mr. Ogilvie, "the ice is so rough and in some places piled up so high that you can't cross the river, much less travel along it."

That for those who wish to get into the country early the White pass or Chilcotin pass are preferable to the river route. Mr. Ogilvie says without hesitation, but if it is desirable to reach there, say, in the middle of July, via St. Michaels is preferable. "But there are other routes," and among them the Stickeen came in for a considerable share of attention. The Hotsalqua river is navigable, Mr. Ogilvie believes, there being at most two "ripplers" which may need deepening; but perhaps the most noteworthy suggestion made was that via Kamloops or Ashcroft a route would be found perfectly feasible for railroad construction, and here spoke out the Canadian spirit which so marked a characteristic of the man. "I would strongly favor that, for it would develop British Columbia."

In regard to the threatened lawlessness at Dawson City and the possibility of conflict arising between Canadian and alien residents, much that is foolish has been written, in Mr. Ogilvie's opinion, and he says that although the majority are foreigners, they are for the most part men for whom the niceties of distinction in nationality go for nothing when compared with their desire for gold. It is of comparatively little importance to these men what flag may be supposed to float over the diggings, provided only the yield be sufficient. Mr. Ogilvie says that when the argument has been made in the Klondyke country that many thousands of dollars were being mined in Canadian territory and sent or taken to the United States, the answer given by the Americans that it would not be long before the gold found its way to London, was considered unanswerable.

Mr. Ogilvie has a great deal to say about the already exaggerated estimates of the amounts taken out by individuals and quoted one case in which a man who had reached San Francisco with \$1,500 had been credited with \$50,000. And as to the hardness, there has also been very much drawing of the long bow. To a man accustomed to any similar work, Mr. Ogilvie considers the Dyea or Skagway trails should offer no

SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- 1—Br. ship Lonsdale, 1035; Fraser, master; from Antwerp, March 16 to Victoria and Fraser River.
- 5—Br. ship Lodore, 1398; Remington, master; from Cardiff, March 30, to Esquimalt; Naval Storekeeper.
- 7—Br. ship Altonay, 1400; Wolfe, master; from Liverpool to Victoria, R. P. Rithet & Co.
- 8—British ship Benicia, 1807 tons; on berth at Liverpool for Victoria; R. P. Rithet & Co.
- 15—Swed. bark Adelaide, 1281; Meyer, master, via Callao, to Fraser River; H. Bell-Irving & Co.
- 16—Br. bark Agnes Oswald, 1390; Nicol, master; from Stanley, F. I., to Victoria; Turner, Beeton & Co.
- 20—Dan. bark Irvine, 694; Hansen, master; from New York via Macassar to Victoria; Robert Ward & Co.
- 21—British ship Iolanthe, 1480 tons; Chamberlain, master; from Pisagua.

REMARKS.

- 1—Via Yokohama to load salmon for Liverpool or London at Victoria and Fraser River.
- 5—Put into Buenos Ayres; heated cargo; will have to discharge. Chartered for sail on.
- 7—Loading general cargo.
- 11—Lands coal for San Francisco.
- 15—Chartered for salmon, H. Bell-Irving & Co.
- 16—To load cargo of Pass of Balmaha.
- 20—To load salmon account R. Ward & Co.
- 21—To load salmon on Fraser River, on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans, in place of Lodore—cancelled.

VESSELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS.

VICTORIA.

British ship Iris, 1480; Goldthwaite, master; loading salmon for R. P. Rithet & Co. British City of Benares, 1400; Baxter, master; from Cardiff with coal for the navy.

Swed. ship Lady Lina, 1332; Swanson, master; loading salmon at outer wharf on account of Robt. Ward & Co.

British steamer Anuarapoora; loading lumber at Moodyville for China.

CHEMINUS.

British ship King Cyrus; loading lumber for Sydney, Australia.

VANCOUVER.

American schooner Sudden, Birkholm, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Adelaide, Australia.

American bark General Fairchild, 1390; Brennan, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Sydney.

German bark Seestern, from Salaverry with sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery; to load salmon at Victoria for R. P. Rithet & Co.

British steamer Amarapoora; loading lumber at Moodyville for China.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

American bark Guardian, Marden, master; loading props for Santa Rosalia.

FRASER RIVER.

German ship Kehrwieder, 1393 tons; Katt, master; to load salmon on account of H. Bell-Irving & Co.

British bark Balmore; McLaren, master; loading salmon.

British ship Silverhorn; Gibson, master; loading salmon on account of Turner, Beeton & Co.

British steamer Tekos; loading salmon on account Fraser River Canning Co.

obstacles out of the common, although worthless bar-room loafers, gamblers and other men accustomed only to light or little work, would find the task of getting in by these trails well nigh impossible.

That the element of "luck" enters largely into a miner's life was well illustrated by a mention made of two old men who own No. 24, El Dorado, and who, after having for over forty-two years followed the arduous life in many districts, have never until now made more than a living, and each having now attained the age of about seventy years, had cleaned up \$11,000 apiece. They have come out of the country to die, hoping to spend their last days in comparative comfort. But right next to these two old men, owning No. 23, a young man who went in there last summer has come out with twice as much money as they can count between them.

One of the characteristic features of Mr. Ogilvie's residence in the country, which has been freely commented upon, is the very noteworthy fact that although all round him were men rushing with the frenzy of the gold excitement to locate claims, he, with the knowledge that would have proved invaluable in the choice of likely ground, has never, either by location or purchase, become interested in any claim.

Such a fact is worthy of comment, and it furnishes an example of adherence to duty probably without a parallel. While admitting that the investment of three hundred dollars a few months ago in a grub stake for two men, taking in exchange a half interest in their claims, would have resulted in his being worth a million dollars to-day, Mr. Ogilvie modestly disclaimed any credit for refusing to invest, and it is almost certain that had he known at the time beyond any possibility of doubt that the investment of the \$300 would have been as profitable as it has proved, his course of action would have been the same. "I had to act up there as a sort of arbitrator, and I was not willing," said he, "to place myself in a position where my personal interests might have influenced my judgment."

"Regret it?" Mr. Ogilvie continued. "No, not for a moment. As for money, I have plenty to satisfy me during my life, and I cannot take any away with me, and as for my boys, they must work their way, as I have done, and they will be all the better men for it."

Such is William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor, who is known and honored as one who is above suspicion from the Eastern provinces to that far-off Yukon country, with the history and development of which his name will ever be so closely associated.

Mr. Ogilvie left this morning for Vancouver, where he will meet the Hon. Clifford Shilton and party, whom he will accompany as far as Dyre, returning thence to enjoy a well-earned holiday in the East.

SALE OF THE LE ROI.

An English Syndicate to Buy the Famous Rossland Mine.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 30.—Advices received here tend to confirm the reported deal for the sale of the famous Rossland mine, the Le ROI. The officers of the company at first pronounced the story false, but it is now learned that a deal is really on and that the amount involved is \$5,000,000. Col. E. N. Peyton, of Spokane, and Senator Turner, of Washington, will leave at once for England to close the deal. An examination of the property has just been completed by Edgar Bartholemew and W. Hamilton Merritt, well-known mining experts, and their report is said to be favorable. It was rumored that a number of smaller mines near the Le ROI will be included in the deal.

Young Hill, of Victoria, and Young Hanrahan are getting into trim for their bout before the Victoria Athletic Club. Hill is training at Saanich and Young Hanrahan at Esquimalt. Great interest is taken in this event, and there will likely be a crowded house. There will also be a four-round go between Taff James, of Victoria, and Walker, of the Amphion. Denver Ed. Smith, proprietor of the Colonist Hotel, has kindly consented to act as referee.

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Miscellaneous.

Y.M.C.A. PREPARING.

The athletes of the Y.M.C.A. have just



Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, strengthens the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

commenced their winter's work in the gymnasium. Baskets have been placed at either end of the "gym" and the basketball team connected with that institution have begun practice. During the coming week the Rugby football team will reorganize.

PERSONAL.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, U.S.N., is at the Driard.

W. J. Dwyer left for the West Coast this morning.

Goodwin Purcell, of Port Douglas, is at the Dominion.

Herbert Cuthbert returned from Kootenay yesterday evening.

George M. Lehman returned from Vancouver yesterday evening.

G. R. Raymond, proprietor of the Wilson Hotel, Nanaimo, is in the city.

T. Bamford will sail for San Francisco on the direct steamer this evening.

Hewitt Bostock, M.P., has returned from a visit to his constituents in East Kootenay.

F. B. Pemberton was a passenger on the steamer from the Mainland yesterday evening.

Mrs. St. Mary Palliser, Miss Featherstonhaugh and Miss Pooley left for Kamloops yesterday.

Erie A. Knight and wife, of Winnipeg, and J. K. Stephens, of Seattle, are recent arrivals at the Driard.

L. E. Kerr, formerly assistant manager of the Bank of British Columbia, left this morning on a trip to England.

W. M. Rice, United States Immigration agent, arrived from Vancouver this morning to superintend Victoria.

J. D. Paterson and his bride were passengers to their home on the West Coast to which had the best of the play.

The College will meet the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill, when a close game is expected. The match will commence at 2:30 sharp.

The team chosen to represent the Y.M.C.A. is as follows: Goal, W. H. Kinney; backs, A. Peden and W. York; half backs, W. Winsby, G. W. Lorimer, and W. McKeown; forwards, H. Shandley, J. Lorimer, B. Schwengens, W. N. Winsby and L. York.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE.

The first matches of the recently organized junior football league will be played at Beacon Hill to-morrow. The North Ward school team will try to change a half interest in their claims, which had resulted in his being worth a million dollars to-day. Mr. Ogilvie modestly disclaimed any credit for refusing to invest, and it is almost certain that had he known at the time beyond any possibility of doubt that the investment of the \$300 would have been as profitable as it has proved, his course of action would have been the same. "I had to act up there as a sort of arbitrator, and I was not willing," said he, "to place myself in a position where my personal interests might have influenced my judgment."

THE GUN.

SHOOTING SEASON BEGINS.

To-day many grouse, pheasants and quail will die for the shooting season has opened. People on the streets soon after sunrise this morning would see strings of sportsmen with guns and dogs bound for the woods where the birds make their home. They went in wagons, on foot and by train. Special trains were in service on both the E. & N. railway and the Victoria & Sidney railway, and both were well filled. The Victoria & Sidney train left at 5 a.m., while the E. & N. railway dispatched the usual morning train at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m., as is usual. Quail have not been legitimate game for several years prior to this season.

BASKETBALL.

MILITIAMEN GETTING READY.

No. 2 Company of the Fifth Regiment have organized a basket ball team, and are now engaged evening after evening in practice at the drill hall. As will be remembered, No. 2 company was the champion team last year. Challenges have already been received in numbers, for their rivals will lose no endeavor to win the championship from them. The personnel of the team will be the same as last year, with the exception that Lieut. J. F. Foulkes will take the place of E. Daniels, who has gone east. The playing colors will be black and red.

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